The A. F. of L. Weekly News Letter contains a brief summary of important matters affecting labor, occurring in the industrial, legislative, and judicial fields, and such other information that will benefit the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS LETTER

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AGITATE ! EDUCATE ! ORGANIZE !

VOL. 9. NO. 52. WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1920. WHOLE NO. 468.

WILL END JURISDICTION DISPUTES

Washington, March 20.—Jurisdiction disputes in the building industry will hereafter be adjusted by a joint board of workers, contractors, architects and engineers. This movement was initiated several months ago, and at a meeting in this city last week the following decisions were made and awards agreed to in controversies that have caused strikes and also much discussion and feeling on the convention floor of the American Federation of Labor:

Air Coolers (between plumbers and steam engineers)—Agreement between these organizations confirmed.

Low Pressure Heat (between plumbers and steam engineers)—"During consideration of the heating system, jurisdiction shall rest with the steam fitters until the initial test is completed, immediately after which time, whenever necessary to maintain heat, a stationary engineer shall be employed either by the contractor or by the owner."

Pipe Railing (between plumbers and structural iron workers)—"Pipe railing consisting of straight pipe cut and threaded pipe, not used in connection with structural or ornamental work, is awarded to the United Association of Plumbers and Steam Fitters."

Metallic Corner Beads (between lathers and plasterers)—Agreement that the plasterers are awarded jurisdiction over sticking with plaster the material metallic corner beads."

Re-enforced Concrete (between structural iron workers and laborers)—"All iron and steel used for re-enforcement in re-enforced concrete, cement and floor construction be awarded to the iron workers."

Where agreements cannot be reached between lathers and employers this decision shall prevail until expiration of agreement.

Electrical Work on Elevators (between electrical workers and elevator constructors)—"Electrical work on flashlights, electrical annunciators and lamps and feed wires to the controller is awarded to the electrical workers." All other electrical work in the elevator constructors in accordance with their A. F. of L. charter rights.

Vitrolite and Other Opaque Glass (between bricklayers and glaziers)—"Jurisdiction over the setting of vitrolite and all similar opaque glass is awarded to the bricklayers."

Metal Furring (between the bricklayers and electrical workers)—"The bricklayers award jurisdiction over the work except when channels do not exceed ten inches and are two inches in all or require labor not to exceed eight hours' continuous time. In this case the award is in favor of the electrical workers. Note—This decision does not contemplate the channeling or cutting of granite or hard stone."

Affiliates to the new movement, which will function through the Building Trades Department's Jurisdictional Awards in the Building Industry, are as follows:

Unions of building industry affiliated with the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L.; American Institute of Architects, American Engineering Council, National Association of Building Trades Employers and Association of General Contractors of America.

Representatives of these organizations are authorized to hear and adjust all disputes over sticking with plaster the material metallic corner beads."

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URGE "LAW IN MEXICO" WHILE AIDING BANDITS

Los Angeles, March 20.—The men who demand Mexican intervention are the same men who are secretly aiding Villa and other bandits to create turmoil.

This charge is made in a statement issued by Mexican citizens living in this city, and who protest against the tricks of the interventionist elements.

"It is only necessary," says the statement, "that the American people may know that these agitators who pretend to seek armed intervention in Mexico, who are hunting and unearthing crimes of criminal character in order to create public horror sentiment, are the same men who have organized and financed the sending them and providing them arms, ammunition and other supplies, forms for their men, while keeping the country in upheaval themselves, and pleading to the world for the people of Mexico and the Mexican government.

"They have helped Villa to smuggle arms and ammunition. Without their help Villa would have been forced to quit before now. They have likewise been accomplices in the amounts of cash to Pelaez to pay his men. They have also, by every means, obstructed the present government, a constitutional government recognized by the United States, endeavoring to have this government decree an embargo on shipments of arms bought in the country which were necessary to fight and put down banditry and outlawry."

FOOD COSTS GOING UP.

Washington, March 20.—Food costs keep going up, reports the United States bureau of labor statistics, which states that the average family expenditure for food was 2 per cent higher on January 15, 1920, than on December 15, 1919. The December cost was 16 per cent higher than it had been in any previous month. The January cost was an increase of 9 per cent since January, 1919, and an increase of 104 per cent since January, 1913.

Based on the average price per year 1913 to 100, the retail price index number for 22 principal articles of food for the United States was 197 in December, 1919, and 201 in January, 1920.

When compared with the average family expenditure in 1913, the following cities showed the increase per cent since January, 1919, and over: Fall River and Philadelphia, 100 per cent each; Manchester and Cincinnati, 99 per cent each; Providence, 101 per cent; Chicago, 102 per cent; New Orleans and Scranton, 103 per cent each; Baltimore and New York, 104 per cent each; Birmingham, Milwaukee and Pittsburgh, 105 per cent each; Minneapolis, 106 per cent each; Richmond, 107 per cent each; Manchester, 108 per cent each; Minneapolis, 109 per cent each; Detroit and St. Louis, 111 per cent each.

ANTI-STRIKE LAWS FAIL.

London, England, March 20.—The report of a labor court of inquiry shows that anti-strike legislation even during the war failed to stop strikes. Under the munitions of war act, 1915, compulsory arbitration was introduced in 1917, munitions trades at the option of the workers, and strikes and lockouts in such outs were prohibited. Despite war conditions, it is stated that the act "has proved only a qualified success."

Commenting on this report, the London Times says:

"The fundamental objection to any scheme for the compulsory settlement of strikes is that no statutory prohibition and penalties will deter men from striking, if they are so minded. Experience in other countries demonstrated this fact in the war, and experience in this country during the war, when the restrictions were relaxed, has unclinched the argument.

"If compulsory arbitration failed to prevent disputes in a time of national emergency, what hope is there that it would be more successful in normal times? The Whitley committee reported against it two years ago and the evidence of the present report reinforces their opinion."

"It is recorded with evident satisfaction by the minister of labor that the awards of the arbitrators in 1,600 disputes during the first five war years were almost universally accepted by the opposing sides."

FEAR NATIONALIZATION.

New York, March 20.—Establishment of a commission of railroad executives and another commission of the largest shipping organizations in the country to confer with committees of the national association of owners of railroad securities to "protect railroad securities from politics" which will inevitably lead to government ownership, is recommended in a report adopted by the governing committees of the organization.

S. Davies Warfield, the association's president, pointed out in the report that the questions at issue are vital and that the public will be blamed for any further mistakes on the part of the railroads.

The suggestions for co-operation embodied in Mr. Warfield's report were unanimously adopted at a luncheon attended mostly by bankers and life insurance presidents from all parts of the United States.

THOUSANDS QUIT ARMY.

Washington, March 20. — Unable "to make both ends meet" on their present pay, officers are resigning and enlisted men deserting the army and navy in droves, the senate military committee was told by military committee. One senator stated that he had been informed that 1,000 officers had resigned in June in one month and that since the armistice 1,000 officers and 2,000 men resigned because they were unable to live on their pay.

WIN SHORT STRIKE.

Sioux City, Iowa, March 20.—Street car traffic in this city was tied up for 21 hours because of a strike by motormen and conductors. The employes made common cause and the company granted a 10 per cent wage increase.

BROKERS HAVE WAGE SCALE.

New York, March 20.—Brokers are of the claim that "don't believe in unions," but this has not deterred them from entering into an agreement to make a uniform charge for handling liberty bond sales. This is from 37 cents an hour to $1½ cents.

BOGEY ALWAYS HANDY FOR LABOR'S ENEMIES

Sydney, N. S. W., Australia, March 20.—"The enemies of labor can't do without a bogey," declares Australian Worker, "It is the first necessity of their political lives. Without it they are quite undone.

"More especially at election time, they didn't have a bogey they'd be in a deuce of a fix.

"They can't argue, because they have no case on which reasoning is something cleish out of their line. Facts are to them bugbears, and figures abhorrent to them.

"They can't try to convince the intelligent. Criticism based upon truth is the last thing in the world of which they think.

"A bogey—a horrifying, bloodcurdling bogey—is their one desire. To that they pin their faith. On that they stake their all.

"The A. W. way—a bogey is played out. It was a hair-raising specimen in its day, and they worked it with tremendous effect. But it's dummy now—weak in the joints and generally decrepit that no reliance can be placed upon it.

"The Red Peril is played-out—they anticipated great results from it at once; it was a very promising bogey, indeed. But something went wrong. It seemed to fade away and become vapory and thin.

"And what is wanted is a bogey big in substance, terrible in appearance—a large terriblenessa bogey which will make people to gasp and tremble at its size.

"So they're turning their attention to the Russian bogey—the Soviet bogey.

"If they can contrive to make a bogey of that great organisation it might save the situation for them.

"The Soviet is a bogey, and a forth. A quantity of mud and a pot of paint have been secured. The process of manufacturing a bogey has begun."

ORCHESTRA DESTROYED.

Boston, March 20.—A cheap wage policy has ruined the Boston symphony orchestra, considered one of the leading musical organizations in America.

All of the soloists have joined the American Federation of Musicians, labor union, and the result is that one of the highest paid musical artists in the country, joined with his fellow musicians, refused to play, the trustees announced that he would not be employed. Frank Kneisel urged his associates not to insist on this statement as their movement was bigger than a man, but the orchestra has been completely disorganized and the best of the men the trustees are being made-to the public. Mr. Kneisel stated that one woman has offered $10,000 to be used to support the strikers or their families. The strikers are being offered $20 to $125 a week, according to other cities. They have been receiving what the public considers $60 a week. The Actors' Equity Association and all other units of the labor movement are backing the musicians, while fashionable society women look at the thought of its pet orchestra associating with organized labor.

U. S. PAY RAISE FAVORED.

Washington, March 20.—After a year's investigation the joint committee on reclassification of salaries of civil service employes has made its report to congress.

There are more than 1,700 classes of employes in the service and that proposed wage increases will be from 10 per cent over the present basic salaries to more than 100 per cent.

A pension plan is recommended, as is a promotion system based on efficiency. Other recommendations are: Equal pay for equal work; 30 days' annual leave to be made a part of the present 15 days' sick leave; seven-hour work day, with certain exceptions.

Another recommendation is the establishment of a civil service advisory board of seven members, four of whom shall be women. Six members are to be appointed by the president, two by and from the manual workers, two by and from the clerical workers, one by and from the scientific, technical and professional workers, and the seventh shall serve as an appeal board.

AN AWKWARD QUESTION.

London, England, March 20.—Sir Alfred Booth, chairman of the Cunard steamship line, was asked an awkward question by a dock worker at a wage hearing called to consider demands of longshore workers. This dock worker barred Sir Alfred out what was necessary to maintain a dock-worker's family in decency and comfort.

The vigorous manner in which the question was put figured out what "decency and comfort" demanded for a lot of the good things of life for the average dock worker. It heretofore believed that food and clothing were the only things in a decent home. The dock worker's question also demanding protection against unemployment.

18,279 SCHOOLS CLOSED.

Washington, March 20.—Failure to provide adequate wages for teachers closed 18,279 schools in this country, reports the United States bureau of education. Many of the condition existed on February 15 last and is based on returns from 1,000 school districts in 48 states. 21,900 schools were being taught by teachers receiving less than $60 a month standard, but taken on temporarily in the emergency. Greater shortages are shown to exist in southern states.

ASK HIGHER RATES.

Seattle, March 20.—The central labor council has protested against the refusal of the state industrial welfare commission that $15 a week is a sufficient minimum wage for women and minors, except "cooks, housekeeping trades," such as waitresses, hotel maids and factory workers and others. The unionists demand that the minimum be increased to $25 a week.

NATIONAL BANKS INCREASE.

Washington, March 20.—According to the report of Comptroller Crissinger, the number of national banks has increased more than 1,000 in the past year than in the preceding 51 years.

CITY TO RUN BUSES.

New York, March 20.—The municipal board of estimate proposes that $1,000,000 be appropriated to run buses for the city agency during the year.

GENERAL STRIKE PLAN REJECTED IN ENGLAND

London, England, March 20.—By a three-to-one vote the British Trades Union Congress has rejected the general strike to force the government to nationalize the coal mines.

Several months ago a commission appointed by the government declared for nationalization, but now the government favors a system of control under private ownership.

At the regular convention of the Trades Union Congress, held here, nationalization was declared for and it was agreed that if the government refused a special meeting of the congress would devise methods to enforce government ownership.

The miners have led the fight for nationalization and favored a general strike. To get a clear cut issue two motions were submitted to the special meeting of the Trades Union Congress and the card vote resulted as follows:

For political action in the form of intensive propaganda in preparation for the general election: 3,664,732,000; against, 1,015,000; majority, 2,649,000.

For trade union action in the form of a general strike, 1,050,000; against, 3,370,000; majority, 2,320,000.

In support of the general strike the miners said the government has failed in a duty to the country and abided by the coal commission's decision. Opponents of the general strike did not defend the government, but differed with the miners on tactics. Arthur J. Cramp, in speeches against a strike was made by Sir Clynes, labor member of parliament and British labor leader during the war.

"Lloyd George may be lacking in many characteristics, but he is not lacking in political strategy," he said. "Announce you are going to force him by a general strike and he would call a general election under conditions in which we would be beaten to a standstill. Retwain and every other class in the country determined and united to resist this attempt."

DEFY "CANT-STRIKE" LAW.

Kansas City, Mo., March 16.—Defiance of the Kansas "can't-strike" law marked the proceedings of the convention of United Mine Workers, district No. 14, here this week. President Howatt urged workers to enter the political arena and also men pledged to repeal the law.

"Lincoln believed in the right to strike," he said, "and I believe the principles of Abraham Lincoln, then we shall never agree to surrender one of the things either for Governor Allen or any other man.

"Organized labor is not opposed to the industrial court law because of our defense, but because we know from the bitter experience of the past that it means to us if we surrender the right to strike, or if that right is taken away from us, organization of labor is only because in the past we have enjoyed the right to strike that we have ever been able to compel the employers to grant concessions. We do not call a general strike now, we will get it, we are chained to our bodies like the slaves of old. We do not care to place our business in the hands of three politicians or corporation lawyers appointed by governor in Kansas can never surrender the right to strike."

OLE HANSON QUESTIONED.

Allentown, Pa., March 20. — Ole Hanson, former mayor of Seattle, testified before the senate "Red" committee that he was called to Chicago by "Americanism," under the auspices of the chamber of commerce.

Prior to his address the westerner was waited on by a committee of labor representatives who stated to him that organized the recent steel and coal strikes. In speaking of where Hanson stated that Allentown is the meeting place for these "reds."

The Seattle ex-mayor assumed a different attitude before the trade unionists, who report that Hanson was the antithesis of the ranting orator at which he was stopping, as he made the following plea in his own words."

In commenting on the speech Editor Williams of the Pennsylvania Labor Herald said:

"While we enjoyed his line of gab and his attempt to whitewash himself as a booster of Americanism we feel that Hanson is not to be feared or learn, and as for telling the truth our opinion is that he is a liar most of the time."

OPPOSE UNIONISM.

Wheeling, W. Va., March 20.—Trade unionists here state that no city have failed to break the business men are urged to organize an Employers' association.

A self-constituted committee has resolved that no negotiations with the teamsters be considered and that the teamsters be refused the Employers' association.

These business men insist on "individual rights"—of working men.

HOW TO REDUCE COST.

Baltimore, March 20.—In defending the anti-trust activities of the Baltimore Dry Dock and Shipbuilding company, Edward Lange said the object of his concern is to bring the price of ship structure to the level of European countries. The strikers reply that the shipbuilding company can successfully compete against the world, and that the only way to true a reduction in cost should come from the excessive profits rather than from wages of employees is not in sight.

INCREASE R. R. COSTS.

Washington, March 20. — The United States supreme court has ruled against the interstate commerce commission on the question of valuation of railroads. The commission has insisted that valuation should be based on original cost, while the railroads hold that present valuations should be the guide.

AGAINST NIGHT BAKING.

London, England, March 20.—Bakers are demanding that night work be abolished. The government made this promise, but has failed to fulfill it.

WANT 44-HOUR WEEK.

London, England, March 20.—The Printing and Kindred Trades Federation is demanding a 44-hour week per the British printing industry.

LAW MAKERS DODGE HIGH COST PROBLEM

Washington, March 20.—The worker's earning power is less than before the war, and statements and bills and play for political advantage, says President Gompers, writing in American Federationist, current issue.

"It needs no argument to sustain the statement that in 1913 the average American worker was not living in more than a state of fairly satisfactory comfort. It would be possible to collect volumes of statistics to show that his condition at that time was a comfortable one. He had little surplus for saving and none at all for anything that could be called extravagance. The earning power of the average American worker is less today, according to the statistics of the department of labor, than it was in 1913. This condition applies to the overwhelming majority of the American people. It does not, of course, apply to that small proportion of the population whose income is always ample for the general election; 3,664,732,000; against, 1,015,000; majority, 2,649,000.

"For the real workers—the men who by their daily toil produce the wealth of the country—the high cost of living is a grim reality. Nothing has come of this ringing of bells and of these pronouncements."

WOMEN AND MEN TOGETHER.

Washington, March 20.—The Monthly Labor Review, published by the United States bureau of labor statistics, reprints an article from Soziale Praxis (Social Practice), in Berlin, in which a German medical woman says it is natural for men to join labor unions in a trade union, rather than to divide on sex lines. The writer is Dr. Ilse Reicher, who says:

"The organization of gainfully employed women may be started in two ways," she writes. "Either in unions with exclusively female membership, or jointly with male fellow workers. While the former method is organizing the women in unions with exclusively female membership, the latter method is organizing male and female workers of the same occupation is by far the more successful one, even against among manual workers. Only the secretaries' union, the Christian Trade Society of Women Home Workers and the Christian Trade Society of Women Home Workers have adopted this method.

"It is only natural that common work should be the strongest bond in the predominant form of organization, because women are being employed in the same occupations as men, and in many instances have known how to perform the work as well as men. It is in the interest of male workers to include the female workers in their organizations."

SHOE WORKERS GAIN.

Boston, March 20.—The general executive board of the United Shoe Workers' union, reports that on January 1 of this year "we had 175 local unions, with 44,684 members, as against 175 local unions, 1919, with a membership of 44,684 members for the year."

Cincinnati shows the largest percentage of increase, "due to a considerable extent," says the report, "to the women stitchers who, for the first time since the days of the Knights of Labor, have been brought into the union organization."

Substantial increase in wages and general reduction in hours were secured. The general membership has shown a commendable spirit in appreciation of the necessity of living up to their pledged word when agreements are signed, but there are instances where violations have been made that have not been corrected, and if the executive board had not been active, and had not been able to secure prompt adjustment, a strike would have been declared.

"A fundamental principle upon which the United Shoe Workers' union was founded is the bettering of wages and conditions of all shoe workers, and not of any special branch."

WOULD SABOTAGE MILK.

New York, March 20.—The Sheffield Farms company has asked the public to farmers to sabotage milk:

"The farmers are urged not to increase their production of milk, and if possible to decrease it."

The "strike" of farmers is engineered by those who lecture workers on the "right to produce" restriction.

District Attorney Swann said:

"The fact stands out that there are a lot of people who have come into this city and somebody is holding it because that might mean a reduction in the price of milk to the consumer."

The attorney said he had not been able to find any violation of the law by the company posting its sabotage notice.

H. C. OF L. IN ENGLAND.

London, England, March 20.—The high cost of living in England is responsible for the passage of the profiteering act, six months ago. At no time during the war or since has the cost of living been higher than it is today, and the trend toward improvement is not in sight.

The government's investigating committee reported that because of great profits in cotton thread the British government-owned munitions factories replied by increasing the price.

PICK OFF ANOTHER.

Hamilton, Ontario, March 20.—Striking iron molders have adjusted their differences with the Hamilton foundry. Rates will be 75 cents an hour, an eight-hour day. The molders have been out since last May.

BRITISH MINERS ASK MORE.

London, England, March 20.—The British Miners' Federation has voted to ask for a wage increase of 2 shillings (normally 12 cents) per shift for workers over 18 years of age, and one-half this amount for workers under 18.

NO TAX ON STOCK DIVIDENDS; EXCESSIVE PROFITS ESCAPE

New York, March 20.—Because the United States supreme court has ruled that stock dividends are not taxable under the income tax law the government will have to return millions of dollars received during the last three years as taxes on these holdings.

In non-technical terms, a stock dividend is a receipt. If a concern is capitalized at $100,000 and makes a 20 per cent profit, it would, by custom, pay a 20 per cent dividend which is called "surplus fund." Instead of dividing the $100,000 the company issues stock dividends against the amount. A stockholder will now have two shares of stock where he previously had but one. If the same rate of interest prevails the stockholder will receive $12,000 in cash, and the concern is in the same position as before. Cutting down the value of a share of stock held by a single individual is the same as splitting a dollar into two fifty-cent pieces.

The supreme court's decision is given universal approval by financiers, who say that it will check agitation to increase the "big stick" of taxation to business to "go the limit."

One New York financial paper says that the "stock dividend" in conjunction with the steel trust's recent decision in the supreme court, "revives the day of consolidation."

LABOR'S HAT IN RING.

Phoenix, Ariz., March 20.—The non-partisan political hat of organized labor has been thrown into the ring, and Arizona unionists will take part in the primaries as well as in the general election. The state federation of labor has issued a proclamation that divides the state into various political subdivisions, with the county as the unit.

The state federation makes these suggestions:

"Begin with the primary. See to it that a good union man or a known friend of labor is nominated for the legislature in each district and this holds good for other offices.

"If no candidate appears upon whom the working men can absolutely depend, induce a good man to come out and then unite on him and nominate him. If it appears impossible to unite on one man on the ticket concentrate on the other party.

"The main thing is to have your candidate nominated on one or the other of the predominant party tickets and then go to bat and elect him by a majority which will be a surprise to the reactionary enemies of labor for years to come.

"Do not rest on resolutions. Look up the record. What he has done in the past is a fair index to what he will do in the future. Be sure of your man."

PALMER CHANGES FRONT.

Richmond, Va., March 20.—According to the daily press, Attorney General Palmer has changed his mind that he secured an injunction against striking coal miners "to maintain a status quo under the law." His latest story is that the injunction was issued "to the Cincinnati labor" to give a hearing to capital. It would appear that the miners' union leaders and the miners to discuss matters and conditions, would be strike, but the haughty miners refused. Hence the injunction.

Attorney Palmer expressed this thought at a mass meeting held under the auspices of the chamber of commerce. Admittance to the meeting was by card. The speaker had a good word for everybody, including radicals that have heretofore been condemned. He notified the public that the high cost of living will be reduced, because workers have not yet gotten to the point where they are receiving their fair share.

He insinated that he is a champion of unions and the A. F. of L. as he was a college boy, 30 years ago, he wrote a theme on capital and labor in which he had taken the part of the under-dog.

"Thirty years later" he said, "when I took the coal strike injunction to Indianapolis, I found myself dealing with the leaders of labor. This hearing was refused, the arrogance of labor has been broken and the arrogance of labor must be curbed."

MOTHERS NOT PROTECTED.

Washington, March 20.—Distances from medical and nursing aid in six rural areas of four states, according to a report of the bureau and even death in maternity cases, reports United States Commissioner Stewart.

In a large number of cases the mother had no medical attendance, except an untrained hired girl, a relative or a neighbor. Figures show that the infant mortality rates are small in number but appalling in number. In the first 10 babies 27 out of 28; 12 out of 15; 10 out of 16; 10 out of 14; babies out of 16 died in the first year.

"These figures," says the report, "are further corroborated by the bureau of the census, which gives the increase in maternity deaths from premature birth and injuries at birth. The first has increased from 1910 to 1918 to 1917, and the other from 2.2 in 1917 to 3.1 in 1918. These increases are due to the condition of the mother and indicate plainly that motherhood is not receiving the protection it needs. As the census report says, 'Every death in childbirth should serve as food for thought.'"

MUST WIN MAJORITY.

London, England, March 20.—Labor has won power, but the majority of the people must be won by education and propaganda, a program of reform will be accepted, said William Brace, member of parliament and miners' leader, in addressing a general strike.

"Direct action by labor," he said, "is a short term for industrial action as a supplementary influence to political action, the ultimate of labor's interest. It is of enormous value when the circumstances and circumstances may be an effective and justifiable instrument to use, but therein is the danger of labor losing sight of this point as it must be settled by circumstances and not principle.

"But for a surely industrial action cannot be successful without institute for constitutional democratic government, unless the entire system of the community is going to be changed from rule by the majority to rule by the minority, or section of the community."

IS SCHWAB AN AUTHORITY?

Princeton, N. J., March 20.—Can Charles M. Schwab be considered an authority on trade unionism and the public mind?

In an address to college men in this city, the Bethlehem steel executive said:

"A good workman is entitled to more pay than a poor one and should be rewarded at the time and paid for the work they do and proportionately to their value. This is opposed to union principles, I know, but it is the proper economic basis and should be followed. Much all my establishments are run."

ANTIS UNITING WORKERS.

Pocatello, Idaho, March 20.—The opposition of the Employers' Association to the trade union movement has resulted in a boost for the unions. Men are being organized in the groups as a result of this anti-agitation.

LATHERS RAISE WAGES.

Hamilton, Ontario, March 20.—Organized lathers have secured wages from $5.50 to $7 a day, effective May 1. Forenoon and afternoon additional 10 cents. Piece rates are also advanced.

STATE UNIONS TO MEET

St. Augustine, Fla., March 20.—The annual convention of the Georgia state federation of labor will be held in this city next month.

Savannah, Ga., March 20.—The annual convention of the Georgia state federation of labor will be held in this city beginning Wednesday, April 21.

TEACHERS ORGANIZE.

Taft, Okl., March 20.—Public school teachers have organized and affiliated with the American Federation of Teachers.

PAINTERS RAISE WAGES.

Cincinnati, March 20.—The Master Painters' association has signed the new wage scale of the painters' district council. Rates are advanced from 75 cents an hour to 87½ cents.

PLEADS FOR SEDITION LAW.

Akron, Ohio, March 20.—Congressman Mondy defended the sedition bill at a mass meeting in this city. The law maker wanted it understood that it was not attacking trade unionists. Despite his protest, the law would make it punishable by long imprisonment and heavy fine to "oppose, prevent, hinder or delay the execution of any law of the United States." Under this law a man could be judged guilty and sentence to 20 years' imprisonment and one who ignored their vote.

The bill also provides against any act of "terrorism, hate, revenge or bad faith." Under these terms, one would give a federal judge unlimited power in dealing with any one whose theories might be objectionable to him, regardless of characteristic unity of the constitution. This clause is a clear denial of the right of free speech, although Attorney General Palmer, who drew up the Davey bill, has publicly announced that the legislation was not intended to interfere with free speech.

Congressman Davey is following the policy of the attorney general by attempting to allay objections about the necessity for legislation to control the "reds" by inserting numerous clauses in the bill that would sweep away American rights.

HAVE RIGHT TO UNITE.

Springfield, Ill., March 20.—Trade unionists are asking the state constitutional convention to place in the Illinois bill of rights a provision that workers have the right to organize into trade unions and speak through representatives chosen by themselves.

The unionists show that employers, merchants, loan sharks, lawyers, bankers, corporations, pawn brokers and every other division of our citizenship but the workers are freely acknowledged the right to be represented through spokesmen of their own choosing, and that organized labor is asking for no special privileges but only to establish the right (and have such right incorporated into the state constitution) that will provide for them the same status and the same rights as are now enjoyed by other citizens.

CO-OPS PROSPER.

Witt, Ill., March 20.—The quarterly report of the co-operative society shows $41.64 paid as interest on share capital; $109.14 in loan capital; $104.17 for depreciation; $753.11 net profit put in reserve; total sales for the three months totalled $12,706.66; resources, $32,067.57.

Collinsville, Ill., March 20.—The eighth quarterly report of the co-operative society shows that it paid that $22.29 on share capital; $1,236.26 on patronage refunds; net saving of $832.74. The total sales for the quarter were $22,-979.95, and resources are $15,541.25.

PACIFIC MAIL PROFITS.

New York, March 20.—The Pacific Mail Steamship company doubled its profits last year, the annual report shows. This is equal to $2.92 a share, against $1.46 a share in the preceding year.

When the seamen's act was being considered the Pacific Mail announced that this legislation would drive it out of business. The president now reports that the company has entered 1920 "with a very promising outlook" and with favorable prospects for a larger business than ever before in the history of the company.

HUGE MILL PROFITS.

New York, March 20.—Brokers predict that the 1920 dividends of the paper mills will prove to be the largest ever reported.

Paper mills are declaring extra dividends of $50 in addition to the regular dividends. The earnings of these mills have been rolling up year by year. Many of the mills have no indebtedness and have large investments in liberty bonds.

WANT $1.25 AN HOUR.

Cincinnati, March 20.—By a referendum vote carpenters have indorsed a wage of $1.25 an hour. Local unions of carpenters are organized locally in Cincinnati, Covington and Newport.

PAINTERS RAISE WAGES.

Cincinnati, March 20.—The Master Painters' association has signed the new wage scale of the painters' district council. Rates are advanced from 75 cents an hour to 87½ cents.